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## NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

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STILL another addition to the list of periodicals on political science comes in the *Revue du Droit Public et de la Science Politique*, of which the first number bears date January—February, 1894. The editor, Professor F. Larnaude, of Paris, gives notice in the opening article of a catholic program and of a wide range of subjects. In addition to set papers in the field indicated by the title of the *Revue*, this first number contains book reviews, and a careful *Chronique Politique*, which extends to France, England, Austria, and Spain. Economics and sociology are not beyond the scope of the *Revue* except in so far as they deal with phenomena “independent of the intervention of the State.” Six numbers a year are promised, at a subscription price of 22.50 fr. for foreign countries. The publishers are Chevalier-Marescq et Cie., Paris.

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HARDLY less imposing in bulk than the results of the Eleventh Census, and of no less value to economic students, will be the publications issued by the Royal Commission of Labor in England. The full list of these, published or to be published, has been given out, and may be secured from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. There will be eleven volumes of evidence taken before the Commission or its subdivisions, on mines, metal industries, textile industries, building, shipping, railways, and on co-operative societies and various movements. The reports on foreign countries will make ten volumes, those on agricultural laborers in the United Kingdom five volumes; the employment of women adds another volume. In addition there are careful and extended digests of the evidence, elaborate answers to schedules, and full indexes. By far the larger part of this great mass is ready,

and all of it will be available shortly. It will be long before economists will have ceased to get fresh material from this enormous accumulation.

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It is announced that, in connection with the Universal Exposition to take place in Antwerp this summer, an international congress on customs legislation and on the regulation of labor will be held. Among the topics mentioned on the programme of the Congress are, under the first head, the critical consideration of statistics of international trade, "the foundations of a good customs legislation," the advantages of treaties of commerce, the expediency of differential duties, and the effects of protection on wages; and, under the second head, conciliation and arbitration, minimum wages and maximum hours in public works and contracts, the limitation of hours of labor in general, piece-work, international legislation on labor, and emigration. The proposed range of subjects is large; and their discussion is expected to cover a week, beginning July 15. The Congress will be open to members only, who must have paid to the treasurer a fee of twenty francs,—a rule which indicates that participation by those not seriously and intelligently interested is to be avoided as far as possible. The president of the committee of arrangements is M. Louis Strauss, of Antwerp. The treasurer is M. Ch. Good (Rue Otto Venius 15, Antwerp), to whom those desiring to become members are requested to remit the fee of twenty francs, not later than June 15.

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THE Prussian Ministry of Public Works, to which students of railway history and legislation are already indebted for the material gathered in the *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen*, announces a new venture in the *Zeitschrift für Kleinbahnen*, of which the first number appeared in January. The mere fact of such a publication indicates how important a part the development of smaller local roads is now expected to take in the railway policy of Prussia and Germany. It is to be expected that the new *Zeitschrift* will contain matter mainly

of interest to Germans; but the first number contains a paper on *Kleinbahnen* in the United States by Dr. Kollmann, and another from the well-known hand of Dr. von der Leyen, on recent legislation in France on local and street railways. There are to be twelve numbers a year, at the price of 10 marks. The publishing agent is Julius Springer, Berlin.

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THE *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, in the last instalment which has reached us, comes nearly to the end of the letter V; and the closing issue is announced to be in press, and promised for delivery early this spring. Therewith this great enterprise, begun in 1890, will have been carried to completion within four years, showing once again how great is the industry and how wide the equipment of the German economists of the present generation. The last instalment maintains the high level of its predecessors, and is distinguished by Professor Schmoller's contribution on "Volkswirthschaft, Volkswirthschaftslehre- und Methode." It may be a question, in regard to this article and others on similar general topics, whether so positive a presentation best serves the purposes of those likely to consult a dictionary or cyclopædia. However able and inspiring, an article like Schmoller's presents rather the views of one set of thinkers than such a catholic statement of the history and scope of economic inquiry as presumably would be sought by those consulting a book of reference. But the gain in vigor and interest from an essay which tells what the individual writer has most at heart is undeniable; and, on the whole, few will quarrel with the work, either of editors or of contributors, in the *Handwörterbuch*.

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THE Department of Labor has issued its fourth special report, prepared by Mr. John G. Brooks, on Compulsory Insurance in Germany. Mr. Brooks's book — for such it is — will at once become the accepted source of information for English-speaking students on this great social undertaking, giving, as it does, in convenient form, the text of the various legislative acts and a body of fresh and trustworthy informa-

tion as to their working. Most economic students, to whom the general outlines of the system will be sufficiently familiar, will turn at once to Mr. Brooks's closing chapters, in which he takes up the bearing of the insurance system on wages, playing sick to get sick pay, and the relation of the system to public charity. Some of the data here presented are not encouraging. Playing sick is a grave and unmistakable evil, and there is no appreciable evidence of a diminution of the resort to public charity. Mr. Brooks's conclusions are almost of necessity tentative and of uncertain ring, as he presents, on the one hand, the good secured and, on the other, the drawbacks not to be avoided. Yet the reader of this careful report, as he follows the details of the intricate administration of the system, the boldness with which the defects of the existing acts are faced, the plans for their amendment and better execution, must feel a renewed sense of admiration for the courage and ability with which the German bureaucracy, and now the German educated classes, have grappled with this phase of the social problem.

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THE 6,780,000,000 fr. of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *rentes* which the French government has lately converted into a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. owed its existence to the two famous issues of 5 per cents., made in 1871 and 1872, and known as the five milliards, a large part of their proceeds having been devoted to the payment of the indemnity exacted by Germany at the close of the war of 1870-71. The 5 per cents. were exchanged in 1883 for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents., guaranteed against reimbursement for ten years; and the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. then created have now been exchanged for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents., with a similar guarantee. In both cases, nearly the whole outstanding amount was exchanged, only an insignificant fraction of the holders requiring to be paid off. The singular good fortune which marked the French finances for a few years after the war has not deserted the loans then made, these two operations being among the very few cases where France has effected a genuine conversion not accompanied by some more or less disguised borrowing.

THROUGH the courtesy of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright we are enabled to present a statement of the scope of the publications to be expected from the Eleventh Census and of the progress which has been made to date toward the completion of the whole program.

The final reports of the census of 1890 will fill twenty-four volumes, distributed as follows:—

1. Population. Part I.
2.     "           Part II.
3. Vital Statistics. Part I.
4.     "           "           Part II.
5.     "           "           Part III. and Social Statistics of Cities.
6. Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf, and Blind.
7. Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence. Part I.
8.     "           "           "           "           Part II.
9. Churches.
10. Manufactures. Part I. States, etc.
11.     "           Part II. Cities.
12.     "           Part III. Reports of Special Agents.
13. Wealth, Debt, and Taxation. Part I. Public Debt.
14.     "           "           "           "           Part II. Valuation and Taxation.
15. Insurance. Part I. Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
16.     "           Part II. Life Insurance.
17. Agriculture, Irrigation, Fisheries.
18. Transportation. Part I. Transportation by Land.
19.     "           Part II. Transportation by Water.
20. Mineral Industries.
21. Indians.
22. Alaska.
23. Real Estate Mortgages.
24. Farms and Homes: Proprietorship and Indebtedness.

In addition there will be certain miscellaneous publications, namely:—

- Compendium. Part I. Population.  
               "           Part II. Vital and Social Statistics; Educational and  
                           Church Statistics; Wealth, Debt, and Taxation; Mineral Industries;  
                           Insurance; Foreign-born Population; Manufactures.
- Compendium. Part III. (Subjects undecided.)
- Digest.
- Statistical Atlas.
- Monographs not appearing in final reports.

As to the stages which preparation and publication have

reached, Commissioner Wright sends the following memorandum:—

Of the foregoing Part I., Public Debt (No. 13), was published September 14, 1892; the volume on Mineral Industries (No. 20) was published October 4, 1891; that on Alaska (No. 22) February 9, 1893; and Part I. of the Compendium December 8, 1892. Of the twenty-four volumes of final reports, therefore, three volumes have been given to the public. The condition of the remainder (March 15, 1894), is as follows:—

1, 2. Population. Part I.: copy is all ready and one-half of the volume in plate. The copy for Part II. cannot be ready until midsummer.

3, 4, 5. Vital Statistics. Part I.: the tables are all in type. Of Part II. the copy is three-fourths ready, but the completion of the volume depends upon the final population volume. This is also true of Part III., so far as it relates to Vital Statistics. So far as it relates to Social Statistics of Cities the copy is ready.

6. Copy is ready for the volume relating to Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf, and Blind.

7, 8. Parts I. and II. of Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence, are all in type except the text analysis, which is practically finished.

9. The volume on Churches is in the printer's hands.

10, 11, 12. Manufactures. Part I. is ready as to copy. So is Part II., and this part is largely in type. Part III. (Reports of Special Agents) is half completed, and will be finished the middle of May.

13, 14. The copy of Part II. (Valuation and Taxation) is all ready for the printer.

15, 16. Part I. on Insurance is in type, and the copy of Part II. finished.

17. The volume on Agriculture will be all in copy before the close of March.

18, 19. Parts I. and II. of Transportation are in type.

21. The copy of the report on Indians is completed.

23. The copy on Real Estate Mortgages is completed, and that on Farm and Home Proprietorship and Indebtedness is about one-half completed. The remainder cannot be finished before August or September.

Parts II. and III. of the Compendium are well advanced, but depend for completion upon the printing of the final reports. The Digest, which by law is to consist of not exceeding two hundred pages, cannot be finished until the final reports are completed. One-half the copy for the Statistical Atlas is ready.

When it is said that copy is ready, the statement gives no indication when the public will receive the volumes. Seventeen or eighteen volumes, involving fifteen or sixteen thousand quarto pages of statistical matter, will be thrown upon the printer before the 1st of July. To bring out this enormous mass of material will take much time and involve great labor in proof-reading and revision. It will probably be at least two years from the 1st of July before the last printed page relating to the Eleventh Census will be given to the public.